

information on South African inland freight, brokerage, port charges, or South African trading company mark-ups, so these expenses were not deducted from the Customs values. According to petitioners, the resulting dumping margin is therefore understated.

Normal Value

Petitioners used data obtained from a foreign market researcher to determine the price charged in the home market. The price quote obtained by the researcher represents a selling price (exclusive of taxes) in U.S. dollars per net ton. The quote uses rand per linear meter as the unit of sale. Petitioners converted the home market price into U.S. dollars per net ton equivalent. Terms of sale were delivered.

Petitioners did not deduct any amount for inland freight because it was unclear if the quoted price already included inland freight. According to petitioners, even if the quoted price included inland freight, petitioners had no information regarding delivery distance, so an accurate calculation would be impossible. Petitioners did not deduct inland freight from EP, so there should be no material effect on the margin. Petitioners' consultant found that the producer offers a standard ten percent discount from the list price, and a further 2.5 percent discount for accounts settled in less than 30 days. Petitioners calculated the NV for the product as price per net ton, less the two aforementioned discounts. See *Initiation Checklist*.

The estimated dumping margin for South Africa based on a comparison between EP and home market price is 81.7 percent.

Fair Value Comparisons

Based on the data provided by the petitioners, there is reason to believe that imports of certain circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, and South Africa are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value.

Allegations and Evidence of Material Injury and Causation

The petitioners allege that the U.S. industry producing the domestic like product is being materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of the individual and cumulated imports of the subject merchandise sold at less than NV. While the volume of imports from China, using the latest available data, exceeded the statutory threshold of seven percent for a negligibility exclusion, the individual volumes of imports from Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, and South Africa

did not; however, when cumulated, the volumes for these four countries do exceed the threshold. (See section 771(24)(A)(ii) of the Act.) The petitioners contend that the industry's injured condition is evident in the declining trends in net operating profits, net sales volumes, profit-to-sales ratios, and capacity utilization. The allegations of injury and causation are supported by relevant evidence including U.S. Customs import data, lost sales, and pricing information. We have assessed the allegations and supporting evidence regarding material injury and causation, and have determined that these allegations are properly supported by accurate and adequate evidence and meet the statutory requirements for initiation. See *Initiation Checklist*.

Initiation of Antidumping Investigations

Based upon our examination of the petitions on certain circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe, and the petitioners' responses to our supplemental questionnaire clarifying the petitions, as well as our conversations with the foreign market researchers who provided information concerning various aspects of the petition, we have found that it meets the requirements of section 732 of the Act. See *Initiation Checklist*, Market Research for Malaysia and South Africa, and Market Research for Indonesia. Therefore, we are initiating antidumping duty investigations to determine whether imports of certain circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, and South Africa are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. Unless this deadline is extended, we will make our preliminary determinations no later than 140 days after the date of this initiation.

Distribution of Copies of the Petitions

In accordance with section 732(b)(3)(A) of the Act, a copy of the public version of the petition has been provided to the representatives of the governments of China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, and South Africa. We will attempt to provide a copy of the public version of the petition to each exporter named in the petition, as appropriate.

International Trade Commission Notification

We have notified the ITC of our initiations, as required by section 732(d) of the Act.

Preliminary Determinations by the ITC

The ITC will determine, no later than July 9, 2001, whether there is a reasonable indication that imports of certain circular welded carbon-quality steel pipe from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Romania, and South Africa are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury, to a U.S. industry. A negative ITC determination for any country will result in the investigation being terminated with respect to that country; otherwise, these investigations will proceed according to statutory and regulatory time limits.

This notice is issued and published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: June 13, 2001.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether an instrument of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instrument shown below is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Applications may be examined between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 01-013. *Applicant:* Stanford University, Department of Biological Sciences, Herrin Labs 80, Off Serra Street, Stanford, CA 94305-5020. *Instrument:* Electron Microscope, Model JEM-1230. *Manufacturer:* JEOL Ltd., Japan.

Intended Use: The instrument is intended to be used to carry out a variety of research projects which might include:

1. Ultrastructural studies of cultured hippocampal neurons to identify morphological features of synapse formation,

2. Immuno-labeling studies of various molecules involved in synapse formation between hippocampal neurons,
3. Analysis of the spatial and temporal regulatory circuitry that controls the bacterial cell cycle,
4. Comparative studies of mutant and wild type Drosophila (fruit fly) larvae to identify the role of genes in anatomical features,
5. Immuno-electron microscopy to visualize cellular protein locations in submicron levels in various cell types,
6. Morphological detection of bacterial surface pili, which are virulence factors in many bacterial pathogens,
7. Studies of structural changes in wild type, mutant, and non-virulent cells as they progress through the cell cycle,
8. EM analysis of cellular changes in non-virulent and pathogenic organisms, and
9. Immuno-localization and structural studies of the budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* to identify yeast structures and proteins.

Application accepted by
Commissioner of Customs: June 8, 2001.

Gerald A. Zerdy,

Program Manager, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. 000404094-1144-02]

RIN 0648-ZA84

Improved Methods for Ballast Water Treatment and Management and Lake Champlain Canal Barrier Demonstration: Request for Proposals for FY 2001

AGENCIES: National Sea Grant College Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce and Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of request for proposals.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to advise the public that the National Sea Grant College Program (Sea Grant) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) are entertaining proposals to

participate in innovative research, outreach, and demonstration projects that address the problems of aquatic invasive species in U.S. waters. In FY 2001 only, Sea Grant expects to make available about \$800,000, and the Service \$300,000, to support projects to improve ballast water treatment and management in the Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes in particular (Sea Grant), and in U.S. coastal and Great Lakes waters in general (Service). Also in FY 2001 only, Sea Grant expects to make available about \$95,000 to support projects to reduce the transport of invasive species through the Lake Champlain Canal.

DATES: The deadline for receipt of proposals at the National Sea Grant Office (NSGO) is 5 p.m. EDT, July 24, 2001. Note that late-arriving applications provided to a delivery service on or before July 23, 2001, with delivery guaranteed before 5 p.m. EDT, July 24, 2001, will be accepted for review if the applicant can document that the application was provided to the delivery service with delivery to the address listed below (see **ADDRESSES**) guaranteed prior to the specified closing date and time; and in any event, the proposals are received in the NSGO by 5 p.m. EDT, no later than 2 business days following the closing date. Facsimile transmissions and electronic mail submission of proposals will not be accepted. We anticipate that funding decisions will be made by August 31, 2001, and that successful applicants will be able to initiate projects approximately November 1, 2001.

ADDRESSES: Proposals must be submitted to the National Sea Grant Office at: National Sea Grant College Program, R/SG, Attn: Ballast Water Competition, Room 11841, NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910 (phone number for express mail applications is 301-713-2435).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leon M. Cammen, Invasive Species Coordinator, National Sea Grant College Program, R/SG, NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or Mary Robinson, Secretary, National Sea Grant Office, 301-713-2435; facsimile 301-713-0799; or Sharon Gross, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 703-358-1718; facsimile 703-358-2044.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Program Authority

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*; 33 U.S.C. 1121-1131.

Catalog of Federal Assistance Number: 11.417, Sea Grant Support;

15.FFA, Fish and Wildlife Management Assistance.

II. Program Description

Background

Nonindigenous species introductions are increasing in frequency and causing substantial damage to the Nation's environment and economy. Although the most prominent of these introductions in the aquatic environment has been the zebra mussel, many other nonindigenous species have been introduced and have truly become a nationwide problem that threatens many aquatic ecosystems. While some intentional introductions may have had beneficial effects, many other nonindigenous species already present in U.S. waters, or with the potential to invade, may cause significant damage to coastal resources and the economies that depend upon them. In response, the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*) and the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 4711-4714) (collectively, the Acts) established a framework for the Nation to address the problems of aquatic nuisance species invasions of coastal and Great Lakes ecosystems.

In addition, the Acts recognized the serious threat posed by ballast water discharge in causing new invasions and called for ballast water management demonstration programs. A 1996 National Research Council study of the ballast water problem, "Stemming the Tide," concluded that with the growth of global shipping, and the changes in modern shipping practices, introductions of nonindigenous species through ballast water discharge were likely to remain a serious problem. The study called for the development of improved technology for the management of ballast water to eliminate this threat to the Nation's ecosystems. Several projects are under way demonstrating the usefulness of various technologies, and the possibility that there will be a single solution that is acceptable for all modes of shipping operations and classes of vessels is unlikely.

In addition, vessels that declare No Ballast On Board (NOBOB) may still pose a potential risk for introducing nonindigenous species by reballasting into tanks containing residual ballast (including sediments) and subsequently discharging this mixture into the receiving waters. Although the concern has been most strongly expressed with respect to the Great Lakes, residual water and sediment also represent a